ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

New York, April 24,-The Great Western, Captam Hoskins, brings us news four days later. It does not appear to be of special importance. At the time of the sailing of the Great Western, the President, which had then been out twenty-nine days, had not arrived. The general opinion was that she had gone into Fayal for coal, which would detain her one week at least.

The packetship North America had reached Liverpool with the latest news from this country. The only comment we find relatung to it, is the following:

"The news relative to Mr. M'Lood, and the prosne news reinive to Mr. at Leon, and the pros-pect of his liberation, cannot be considered satisfac-tory. The reports regarding his removal from Lock-port to Albany and along the matture; there is now title doubt but that his trial will take place at Lock-port. The Attorney General has set off to Lockport,

as to be present at the trat.
"He is provided with an authenticated copy of the He is provided with an authenticated copy of the dispatches from our own government, and upon the ground of our avowal of the destruction of the Caroline, be will request Mr. M'Loui's release. The Autories General of the state of New York, has been sent to Washington with an explicit and decided answer as to what will be done by that sinte."

In the House of Commons, on the 7th instant, Mr. Hume rose to move for a copy "re correspondence between the legation of the United States in London, and the receiver of State for the Foreign Department, in relation to the destruction of the ste 4 about Caroline.

Lord Palmerston requested him in respect to the state of the house and the excited feelings prevailing on the subject, to postpone discussion which might have a tendency to prevent the affir being brought to that amicable termination which both Governments desired.

Mr. Hume consented to pospone the motion till after the recess, which took place on the 7th and will continue to the 20th, for the Easter festivities.

The Count De Survilliers, Joseph Bonaparte, has been alarmingly ill.

No clue has been obtained as to the robbery of Windser Castle.

he Great Western arrived off Sandy Hook last evening, but was not enabled to come up to the city until this afternoon.

Nothing has been done in Parliament of of discussion.

A preamile of considerable length, stating and recognizing the rights of the Ottoman Porte as an independent power in her relations with the other European nations.

Articles 1 and 2, which stipulate the closing of the Dardanelles against all foreign ships of war, without distinction;

Article 3, which consists of an invitation to all friendly Powers, not parties to the treaty, to accede to it; and

Article 4, which relates merely to the exchange of the ratifications within given time. The above are the entire contents of this important convention.

CANADA.

RESULT OF THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS. -Returns have been received from all the boroughs and parishes in Canada, and it is found that the recent election for members of the Provincial House of Assembly have resulted in the choice of thirty-six tories, who will support the government in all its measures, eight conservatives, who will give the executive a partial support, and forty anti-mionists, or liberals. Nine seats will be contested, viz : Bencharnois, Three Rivers. Vandreuil, Rouville, York 2d Riding, Lenox, St. Maurice, Addington, Montreal county, and Chambly. The members returned for these places are chiefly supporters of the Government. The unsuccessful members refired from the contest on account of vio-

lence at the polls .- Atlas.

title more than a month hones, the Legislature under a re-minar Act, will meet "for the despatch of business." should no circumstance intervene to occasion as being again proragated. We observe that some of recomparates are troubling themselves about ox to preventes animosaiss and divisions and divisions of the Province. This may be at these who three by the Government," at There will, however le very little division among the people conditives, in this part of the Province at this stooms to be agitated are no longer con-pute dart class on the subject, or to any from soon of the country. The common rights and the set of all are concerned and the constituents but with early expressed themselves on the subject. The learn administration, whose measures have assailed these rights and interects, has not obtained more than sight suppriers, (out of forty-two) really electconformably to the wishes of their constituents. There are ten members indeed returned by the act of the Executive, by distinatehising the majority of voters and fixing the places of elections according to its discretion; or by violence, driving its opponents from the hustings.—Quebe Correspondent.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CANADA .-- In

Quanc. Armit 21 .- We hardly think that there is any combination between our "Responsible Government," the anti-protective gentlemen in England, an the weather, but they all seem to be in operation trender the condition of the United Provinces of Can render the condition of the United Provinces of Can-nia, as unfortunate as possible. We mentioned on Monday the December snow-storm of Sunday last. It snowed again on Monday night, and this morning April 21st, there was apparer north easterly snow ozen, and severe drift. The snow in the country now lies in heaps, covering the fewers in many places and no part of the fields bare. We wonder at the etseverance of the crows; these migratory b

ly anything to pick up by annow, and still they do not ly anything to pick up by annow, and still they do not lead to disperse to the far west. We are sure if people here list equal facility of aerial locomotion, many would be disposed to avail themselves of it.

Serious apprehensions begin to be felt of the scarcity of forder for the cattle in several parts of the country. Indeed, in some parts of the District of Montreal, where they calculated on an earlier resort to pasture, the cattle are actually suffering for want of 1836.

For the last half century there has not been so ma dispiriting the prespects of Canada. It has however, overcome many difficulties. We must learn to accommodate over-less to the fromhand proy to the house and more dispiriting the prespects of Canada. It has however, overcome many difficulties. We must learn to accommodate over-less to the fromhand proy to habits and more of life which are suitable to those circumstages; mend ("reform," some cell it,) all that we can be seen being our temper par home. ean; never losing our temper nor hope

SHERRICORE, ARRIV 22 - Mr. Kenrick, of Barns

ini degree. A committee of the House of Commons to whom the subject was referred, have, as we learn from the Courier and Enquirer, strongly disapproved of the principle of protection. It is said to less a the circle of commercial exchanges, and to divert capital and labor from natural to artificial, and less protitable sources. It is also recommended that the cuttes on colonial poduce, such for instance, as sigar, cottee and timber, be greatly reduced; and that the corn laws be materially changed. materially changed.

AWFUL AND SUBLIME.

AWFUL AND SUBLIME.

Extract of a letter in the New York Brangelest, from Rev. Titus Coan. dated Hilo, (Sandwich Elanda) July 17, 1840.

"While absent at a general meeting, a terrific volcanic eruption took place at Puna, one part of my parish, and about 20 miles from our station. For about two weeks a large part of Puna a district of about 50 miles long, was so enveloped in smoke, as to hide the luminaries of heaven, by day and by might; while all Eastern Hawaii, which was not covered with smoke, was rendered lighter than a full moon could make it in a cloudless sky.

The volcano burstout some 20 miles in the interior, and spreading into the river from one to three miles wide, and of great debth, rolled down its molten flood to the sea, when, leaping a precipice of 50 or 100 feet, it poured a vast cataract of fire into the ocean, with vivid glate, and fearful detonations, throwing up immense rocks to a great height, and filling the air with ashes, enders and spray, for the distance of 10 miles along the coast. There hills of several hundred feet elevation were formed in the sea, the water of the ocean was heated for twenty miles along the coast, and multiundes of fish were kided. Several villages were destroyed, and many plantations, besides a visit tract of wild land, submerged in the borning flood; the no lives were lost. The people fied and escepad. The molten's ream flowed two or three weeks, and then ceased all is now quet again.

From the Detroit Advertiser. PRODUCE OF BREAD STUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the returns of the Agricultura Ve have received the returns of the Agricultural Products of the United States, compiled from the returns of the Marshals for taking the Census in June last, with the exception of two States and two Terri-tories. The aggregates assonishingly large, and will be viewed with gratification. It exhibits the growing

he viewed with gratification. It exhibits the growing wealth of our country.

There are no returns from North Carolina, Ken-

ı	tucky, Florida and Wisconsin.
	RECAPITULATION. 66,089,947
	Bushels
١	Bushels

TYOVER 33 bushels of bread stuffs for every inhabitant, in the United States. Of the various kinds of

Bushels. Wheat	Frain, we find the foli	owing:
Buck wheat 6,330,229 Barley 3,810,937 Pointoes 102,459,926 Oa's 94,461,363 For Kentucky, N. Carolina, Wisconsin Territory, &c. say 70,000,006	Wheat	Bushels,
constit remainly, we asymmetric, 10,000,000	COMBINE POPULATION	y, w.c. way

During the long discussion in England on the subany great interest. The Poor Law amendment bill, and the bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland, were the principal topics about rivz bushels to a person, including young and old, is about rivz bushels to a person, including all kinds of

Admitting this estimate to be correct, and potting From China there had been no more recent information.

The New Treaty.—Affairs of the East.

The treaty or convention initiated (paraphe) on the 15th ult., by the representatives of the five great European powers and the Ambassador of the Porte contains:

A preamble of considerable length stars.

	Township of the section of the section of the section of the section of
	Wheat Bushels
į	Buckwheat
	Potators
١	Corn
	Rve
	For Kentucky, N. Carolina Win-
	consin Territory, &c. say30,000,000
	Bushels

Over 22 bushels to an inhabitant! In viewing the amount of bread stuffs raised, the farmer can draw his own conclusions, by the foregoing, as to the probability of a rise of prices, or conjecture as to a still further decline. Unless there is a great demand for it abroad, we fear the latter. At sent, we see nothing to encourage more than an

usual exportation.
In making a calculation, it must be recollected that there are about 1,000,000 of people in the West Indies and South America who now receive their flour from us, and have for many years. Our exports to it countries, amount to near \$60,000 barrels an

(100)	bigginger in a commenter within a bout of the
05	t. Bushels.
	4,000 hbls. from Detroit, equal to 20,000
	Bushels of wheat from St. Joseph 45,000
	70,995 bbls, from Cleveland, equal to 354,974
	Pushels of wheat from Cleveland 896,550
	From Grand River, Ohio11.000
	40 000 bbls, of Flour from Roches-
	ter, New York

Bushels......4.527,125 No return- from Buffalo and other ports on the Lake.
Most of this went to England, as after it once got into the Provinces it passed for Col nial wheat and entered the ports of Great Britain free of duty.

EXPORTS OF PLOUR AND WHEAT PROM 1790 to 1840. Bushels average Barrels of priceof Flour ex-

-	Years.	of Woeat exported	Wheat in Eng- land.	F our ex-	each !	ported at av. pr.c.s in Phila- delphia.
1		to each said	s. d.			2000
	1790	1,124,453	53 2	724,623	35 56	3,231,71
	1791	1,015,	47 2	619,681	5 22	4,329,1
	1792	853,790	41 9	824,464	5 25	6,340,370
	1793	450,575	47 10	1,074,633	5 90	5,537,469
	1794	69a,797	50 8	846,010	6 90	7,256,111
	1795	141.273	72 11	687,369	10 60	9,064,955
1	1796	31,225	76 3	725,194	12 50	4,594,190
1	1797	15,655	52 2	515,633	9 91	4.653.975
u	1798	15.021	50 4	207,500	8 20	5.016,039
	1799	10.056	66 11	549,265	9 66	6,439,092
ı	1500	26,853	110 5	653.052	9 86	11,465,417
1	1801	239,929	115 11	1.102,444	10 40	7,978,111
il)	1904	280,281	67 9	1,156,248	6.90	8,828,771
Н	1:03	686,415	57 1	1,311,553	6 73	6,666,365
ij.	1504	127,024	60 5	610,003	8 23	7.541,876
	1505	18.011	87 1	777,513	9.70	5,713,985
1	1906	86,781	76 9	782,724	7 39	5,961,202
3	1807	776,814	73 1	1.249,819	7 17	1,501,095
1	1803	87,330	13.11	263,813	5 69	5,817,566
	1509	393,889	94 5	846,247	6.91	7,481,298
1	1810	325,924	103 3	798,431	9 37	14,377,869
1	1811	216,633		1,445,012	9 95	14,199,526
	1512		122 8	1,443,492	9.83	11.147.602
31	1813			1,260,942	8 92	1,662,156
1	1814		72 1	193,274	8 60	7,514,456
1	1815			802,739	8 71	7.130,138
J	1816		76 2	729,053	9 78	17,291,824
1	1817		3 4 13/20 13/25		11 69	11,530,662
	1919				9 96	5,336,192
d	181;			750,660	7 11	5,555,609
0	1826				4 72	5,048,248
	1821	25,821				5,447,351
Di C	152	4,419	43 3		6 58	5,160,709
L.	182		51 9			5,601,971
	182					4,150
+	182		66 6			3.0
ŧ.	182					1,12,224
#	182					1,520,530
e s	182					5,300,647
166	182					
	1-3					
)t	183			17.5		4,947,337
S.	193					
d	193			955,768		

916,161 813,542 Thus it will be seen that our exports have diminish-Thus it will be seen that our exports have diminished yearly from 1790 to this time, with the exception of the years when Europe has been at war. In 1793 we exported equal 106,522,770 hashels of wheat, and in 1835, only 2,245,769, although we produced five times as much as we did in 1799.

1700, the wheat grown in Great Britain, was only 14,000 hushels, and barley 27,000. In 1830, wheat over 100,000,000, and barley 37,000.

which bear heavier upon the products of the mighty West, than is generally understood. That the farmer may understand the prices of flour in England, when he reads the quotations from English papers, we give the table of duties on the article, graduated by the prices of sacks and quarters of wheat. He can then make his own calculation in sterling money, (a shilling being 22 cents,) whether it will pay the Eastern merchant for the shipment to Europe, and thus he can determine the prospect of foreign exports, and consequently know the rise or fall in the New York market TABLE OF DUTIES.

A sack of flour weighs 240 pounds, a barrel of

ce current as follows:		Duties o
A sack of flour,	er and	Amer. Flo
A sack of flour, At 70s equal a barrel at4!	o Od	6s 7d
At 68447		
At 66s4	is 3d	12s 54d
At 6194		13s 7id
At 62s45		
At 60s45		1
At 58s46		Į.
At 56s35		l
At 54s		ŧ
At 52s30		1
At 50s3		t

ling at 60s a sack, which makes a duty of \$2,70 per barrel on American flour, which amounts to a prohi-bition, so much so that orders were received by the last arrival to stop purchases at over \$4,30 in New York; and from the 1st to the 10th of last month, but

York; and from the 1st to the 10th of last month, but 6,892 barrels were exported, which was taken at four dellars and fifty cents.

Notwithstanding the policy of England has been for year, to pratect her agricultural industry, no countervailing protection has been adopted by the United States; but on the contrary, duties upon British goods are every year lessening, and many of them are free of duty. The producers of the West are obliged to pay abonus to Eng. for the privilege of trade. If Great British would receive the bread stuffs of our country, on the payment of the same duties which we pay on her manufactures, then the farmer would have no just cause for complaint.

The imports of the United States,

\$741,527,430 Seven hundred and forty-one millions, five hundred and twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and thirty dollars!! which has been paid to foreign nations in gold and silver over our exports, for a ticles which could have been may incurred in this country, and, within the last six years, near three hundred millions of this behavior has accused against us, to say nothing of the hundred millions of state stocks which has been been millioned of state stocks which has been been all the total amount of agricultural productions at all descriptions, with the exception of cotton, which is all parts of the world, amounted to only so the national production of the same year strays to the amount of

\$6,048,065, and the same year stars to the amount of over \$25,000,000 were admitted to our ports free of daty!

But we find we are deviating from our subject, which

To foreign countries, 1840		
	11,095,131	
Wheat raisedexported	66,099,947	
Wheat Other kind of bread stuffs.	54,994,502 287,773,720	
	949 923 993	

Allowing 10 bushels to each inhabitant, which is double the average in Furope, and we have a surplus of 172,000,000 bushels. From which we conclude, that unless there is an increased demand from abroad present prices of bread stoffs will not advance during the present season, whatever change may follow the ingathering of the ensuing crop.

THE MORMONS,-The Corner Stone of a great Mormon Temple, (that is to be) at Nauyoo, Illinois, was laid on the 6th instant. in presence of seven or eight thousand persons and the Military Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men. The Warsaw

life .-- N. Y. Sun.

something that adhered was going him great uneasiness. But this symptom was soon torgotten, for almost the next moment he arose upon his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and opening his blood shot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific great was the excitement, too intense and absorng was the interest and wonder, enjoyed and felt by all, to allow time or attention for a reply continued to let upon it a full quantum of the bound, leaping by a sort of an imperfect plunge, into a corner of the room, dee aging itself

tial degree. A committee of the House of Commons to whom the subject was referred, have, as we learn from the Contier and Enquirer, strongly disapproved of the principle of protection. It is said to less a the circle of commercial exchanges, and to divert capital and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable sources. It is also recommended that the cuttee on along the products of the mighty source. It is also recommended that the cuttee on a level to the source of the House of Commons in competition with grain from Hamburg, Naples, Dantzie, and Odessa. This leads us to say a word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial and labor from natural to artificial, and less profutable word in respect to the constant and labor from natural to artificial and labor from Hamburg, Naples, minutes, when they ceased entirely. His whole frame seemed to be somewhat agitated; his chest heaved; his legs trembled, and he occa-sionally raised his right arm. These effects were supposed to be coused by the powerful in-fluence of the galvanic fluid upon the nerves. None of these movements were yet supposed attributable to the action of life. It was considered that the animating principle of nature had left his frame, and could never he again restored. Why not! Are not people who have been longer deprived of life than he had been, often time: restored! Then why may he not be resusciated! were questions that seemed to engage the minds of all. In the very height of anxiety and suspense, Dr. D. announced that he could feel feeble pulsations. A piece of broken xiety for some seconds, when the motion of

> occasionally closing them, and giving most terrible scowls. In about five minutes his breathing became tolerably frequent--probably he would give one breath when a healthy man would give four. His breathings, however, the scene around him, with the most deathly sadness .- His a tion soon began to take a his feet, took two steps, being thus supported and seated himself in an arm chair. On seating lation in the throat occasioned by the execution was to ascertain, as near as we can, the amount of bread stuffs now in the country:

something which he could not express.

ing agonies.

six hundred and fifty men. The Warsaw the esources of surgery promised her; and after (Illinois,) World, says: "Mr. Rigdon officonsultation, Dr. Warner determined to remove ciated at the laying of the chief corner stone haif of the lower jaw, with the diseased mass atand addressed the assembly in a very sitting posture and secured by strong bands to cient saw, which teacheth that one swallow does energetic manner, in a speech of about an the chair-the head being supported by an as- not make a summer. Thus is it in life! the bright hour's length. On the whole, the exercises sistant. The operation commenced by remove- high hopes of to-day, lifting the heart up with joy and countries, amount to near S00.000 barrets as for country commandatures of our country commandatures of countries or teeth. An incision was gladness, filling it with pride and vain anticipations of glory and wealth at hand, are overswept and dimtrace has been carried on with the Canadas.

We have taken pains to ascertian the amount, as near as we can, as the Western Trade with the Britnear as we can, as the Western Trade with the Britnear as we can, as the Western Trade with the Script of the mouth to a point about half an inch in front of the left ear,
so as to command the left articulation of the jaw.
A second incision was carried or two left and imtrace has been carried on with the Canadas.

Post masters, and other office-holders, thro'
so as to command the left articulation of the jaw.
A second incision was carried or two left and the forty thousand
then made from the left and dimtrace has been carried on with the Canadas.

Post masters, and other—to
the made its appearance; and alternative and the forty thousand
the two left and the forty thousand
the made its appearance; and alternative and the forty thousand
the control of the story wild flower—to
the made from the left and the forty thousand
the form the two left and the forty thousand
the forty tho passed off with the utmost order, without acthen made from the left angle of the mouth to a

gladiness, filling it with pride and vain anticipations
then made from the left angle of the mouth to a

of glory and wealth at hand, are overswept and dimthe Prophet, and acquitted himself in a tru- from the termination of this an inch below the hopes, when our hearts were swelling with a glorious sunshine-yet the croaker, ever, that President Tyler will make ther-

> EXECUTED MURDERER. It was briefly mentioned in the Sun, a few a tlat boat, on the Ohio river, was executed at o'clock in the morning. The Judge, in senten-cing him adjudged his execution to take place, sheriff, without making the fact notorious, chose dance from witnessing it. But few persons were therefore present. He died hard—the rope not which he stated that he was present when the unfortunate men were murdered, that he did beg his own life from two men who murdered them. He names the men as Charles Short and experiment. The Louisville City Gazette gives firmness and self-possession; for while every the following interesting account of the astonish- spectator was horror-stricken at the magnitude ng and extraordinary result of the experiments and severity of the operation, his countenance which the unfortunate man was restored to was calm exhibiting a proper union of confidence,

The poles of a powerful Galvanic pile, which had been prepared for the occasion, were immediately applied to him, and to the unutterable joy of all present, with the most perfect success. On the first application of the fluid to his body; which was yet warm and trembling, a universal tremor seemed to pass over his frame, and fancy, if fancy you can, the surprise, the astonishment of all, when of sudden he arose upon his bench to a sitting posture, and with great eagerness and impatience raised his hand to his neck. trying to grasp the are in his fingers and tear it from his threat! He first snatched at it with mess, as though the rope was yet neck, and then continued some moing at the seam with his fingers, as

looking glass was immediately held before his nostrile, which was instantly covered with a claud. "He breathes!" he breathes!" was the unanimous shout. All was the most intense an- ought not to interfere-but we see no imchest, as in the act of respiration, became visible. "His pulse," said Dr. D. "does now certainly beat; lot" he at the same instant exlaimed, "he opens his eyes!"

And horrible, judeed, were those eyes to look upon! He rolled them wildly in their sockets,

pidly increased, in frequency and strength. Dr. D. began to speak to him, but he gave no indications that he heard a word. He looked upon indifference, seemingly alive to nothing. A pin was tried upon his foot. He moved his foot, though not very suddenly, and resented the act with a horrible frown, but a frown containing more energetic character. He began again to feel of his neck, and work his body, as though in the severest agony. Young L, a medical student of Dr. S., approached him, and taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon himself, he gave a slight groan, his muscles bottle of hartshorn was immediately applied to his nose, which revived him much; but his life seemed to be that of a man much intoxicated, dare not doubt, that the Baron has cured nineteen He seemed, upon one occasion, to try to give persons similarly afflicted." utterance to some feeling, but, from an unknown cause an impediment, probably by an accumuhe was unable to give utterance to a word. We are satisfied that he made an effort of this kind, for immediately on the exertion he gave a sorrowful shake of the head, which signified, if we rightly uederstood the language, that he means

His system was critically exomined, and though he was pronounced to be perfectly alive, it was announced by Dr. D. that he could not live but a few minutes, for congestion of the brain, whichhad not yet happened, was rapidly taking place. Every method was adopted to equalize the circulation of the blood, and save the patient from the terrible consequences of so sad a catastro-phe, but in vain. The blood vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes appeared to be balls of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes in the most excrutiat-

APPALLING SURGICAL OPERATION

An "eye witness" furnishes the Richmond Whig with the following account of a surgical operation performed in that City on the 14th inst. The subject was a negro woman 23 years of , afflicted with osteo-sarcoma, extending from chin to the articulation of the lower law with he temporal hone. The negro had been sent from N. Carolina to receive whatever benefit WONDERFUL RESUSCITATION OF AN enclosed in these incisions were dissected off and turned down upon the neck, exposing the entire half of the lower jaw with the diseased mass. The jaw was separated by the use of Hev's saw days since, that John White, convicted of the in a line a little to the left of the centre of the marder of Messrs. Gwatkin & Glenn, on board chin.-By a rapid dissection, the lower jaw was separated from its attachments within the mouth. Louisville, Ly, on the 8th inst., a little after 6 This was followed by cutting the insertion of call April showers; tut cold, chilling, never-ceasing the temporal muscle to the coronoid process, and the disarticulation of its attachment to the at any time within the hour of 6 A. M., and the left temporal bone. The remaining steps of the operation consisted in dissecting out the diseasthe earliest moment, so as to prevent the im- ed l ne, and tying the bleeding vessels. No the River is completely restored, and all the State mense crowd which would have been in atten- one but a speciator can imagine the appalling Canals, by order of the Board of Commissioners, are sure of the cavity of the mouth which resultedwell, occasioned the knot to slip up the cavity of the throat, the whole extent of the the city spring trade will be at its height. Not as over a schin, instead of being under his ear. tongue, the hideous row of teeth in the upper like nock was not broken by the fall. Previous jaw, all being brought into view The removal better than it was three months ago. Already the to his death he wrote a letter to his father, in of the diseased jaw occupied about twenty min-merchants from the country, especially the western utes, and would have been accomplished in a much shorter time, but for the constant struggles not participate in the act, but was compelled to of the patient. The parts were then snugly re- what there is, however, is decidedly in favor of the placed, and the patient put to bed, and, I am happy to state, is now (on the sixth day after the -, surname not given. He was cut operation) doing remarkably well, with the flatdown, after hanging about 25 minutes, and his body given over to the doctors for purposes of operator, I cannot withhold my testimony to his

determination, and benevolence. BETROTHED vs. MOTHER.

A singular and painful litigation has recently been in progress at Boston; one which to all kindly hearts must cause regret, although none can fail to sympathise with the feeling in which t originated. The suit was in replevinby a mother to obtain possession of a watch and portrait formerly belonging to her dead son. The defendant was a young lady to whom the son was betrothed, and it was clearly proved that the watch and picture had been given to her by the deceased just before embarking for the in favor of the betrothed; but one hardly knows whether most to rejoice with her, or grieve with the mother, at this issue of a contest for the sad memorials so highly prized and so eagerly desired by them both.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

32,421 52 11 935,055 5 63 4.317,76 screech, after which his chest worked as if in 97,762 39 4 779,393 5 88 4.038,146 respiration, in a very violent manner.—Every 2,662 48 6 505,100 7 99 2,986,397 one at this minute was as mute as death, every 17,303 55 11 318,719 9 37 3,491,174 breath was for a moment suspended, when Dr. 17,303 63 4 448,164 7 79 1,670,512 D. exclaimed, "by heavens, he's alive!" Too Kickapoo Indians. It is stated that the Kickapor Indians are respectively. poos have, for a number of years, been encroaching on the Choctaw lands, and had been freto the remark. Every eye was rivetted upon no attention. A few weeks since, the Choctaw the agitated and shaking corpse. The operator council deemed it expedient to pass a law commanding them to leave their territory, which the galvanic fluid, till the action upon the nerves Kickapoos refused to do, but assembled their becoming so powerful that it made a tremendous tribe, numbering twelve hundred warriors, determined to resist the execution of the Choctaw They have, in addition to this, sent the

DIEMAN'S LAND.

ty that the American prisoners, engaged in then abroad, were induced to invade the ter- ex-officer or former clerk in the Bank. Whoever he ritory of a nation with whom we were at may be, it is quite likely that he will be brought to tion) over Lucas, the present Tory incumpeace. It is not claimed that they were wrongfully convicted. But as no possible good can be attained by their farther punishment-as they have already suffered as much as the public good, or the claims of national justice, can be supposed to require—it is to be hoped that the British government will allow them to return to their families and friends. Our government may not claim their discharge-and perhaps it may think it propriety on their part in calling the attention of the British authorities to this subject and inviting them to an act of clemency that would redound far more to their credit than disadvantage. In another column will be found a list of the prisoners sent from Upper Canada .- Argus.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The following is translated from a recent number of the Gazette des Deux Mondes of Paris :-

"Some days ago Baron Dupotet presented to the Academy of Medicine a Deaf Mute, ten years of age, whose speech and hearing he had restored by a magnetic process. The Academy immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the truth of a fact which threatens to overturn all previous notions of science. Their report is looked for anxiously.

"Since that time the Baron submitted to his process a deaf mute of the age of five years. A ly been out 25 days. Insurance on her in London, certificate of a member of the Academy of Medicine proves that the child was both deaf and dumb from its birth. The miraculous process of the Baron was evident, for at the end of three seemed to relax, and he appeared somewhat sittings the child heard and repeated every word overcome with the exertion he had made. A pronounced in its presence. We have seen this

"Assurances have been given us, which we

EVERY THING OUGHT TO BE WELL

DONE. A good many capital things are told of the late William Gray-a distinguished merchant of Boston. He was familiarly known by the name of "Billy Gray." He left at his death a large estate, and used to say that the chief source of his worldly success, was his motto, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." one occasion, he had reason to find fault with a mechanic for some slovenly job. The mechanic recollected Mr. Gray when he was in a very humble condition, so he bore the rebuke with impatience. "I tell you what" said he, "Billy Gray, I shan't stand such jaw from you. Why I recollect when you was nothing but a drum-mer in a regiment." "And so I was," replied Mr. Gray, "so I was drummer—but did'nt I drum well-eh! didn't I drum well!



FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1841

LETTERS FROM THE METROPOLIS.

No. X. New York, April 24, 1841. Our spring is remarkably tardy. At 'odd spells,' for some two months, we have had bright gleams of sunshine-heart-cheering foretastes of summer ; but they have uniformly and right speedily been succeeded by cold, tempestuous storms, effectually checking tached thereto. The patient was placed in the all our high anticipations, and exemplifying the an-A second incision was carried perpendicularly death rests upon our own : it came in the day of high greeted with the song of birds, and cheered yet been disturbed. We do not doubt, howter of the lower lip, extending downwards upon long years of undiminished glory and happiness.the neck an inch below the jaw. All the parts The mighty shadow swept over us; if was a presence not to be put by ; it covered the highest, the greatest

For the last week we have been visited with continual showers-not those warm, delightful, refreshing out-bursts of spring which aforetime we were wont to rain, dampening every thing -especially the spiritscovering our streets with a thick black paste; which horrors of this operation, with the frightful expo- opened to-day. This will give a still greater impulse to business, and within a week from this time part of this State, are coming in for their supply of goods. There is but little variation from former prices: purchaser.

The great event of the last week has been the discovery of the most extensive and successful series of forgeries ever known in this country. It seems that some time during last week, Mr. Thompson, Cashier of the Bank of America, research, and painted a successful series of And nature is a successful. some time during last week, Mr. Thompson, Cashier of the Bank of America, received a letter from Geo.

O. Hall, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, covering half of a certificate of deposite for \$23,000, and ordering the delivery of that amount of specie to Nathaniel Britton, Esq. of London, when he should present the other half. The letter spoke of Mr. Britton as being unacquainted in this city, and as having adopted this course for safety and identity. The Cashier recommended him strongly to Mr. Ts favor. On Friday the 16th, an individual called at That leans its withered cheek on winter's breast, favor. On Friday the 16th, an individual called at the Bank and presented the other half of the certificate, giving his name as Nathaniel Britton, and requesting payment. On close examination there could be no doubt that the certificate was genuine, for it agreed in every respect with the real letter received previously from Mr. Hall. Cashier Thompson politely offered to procure a purchaser for Mr. Britton's certificate, and for that purpose waited with him upon Jacob Little & Co, one of the heaviest broker's houses in Wall street. Mr. Little bought the certificate, and gave Mr. Britton acheck on the Union Bank for the amount. He called at the Bank, and presented the voyage on which he was lost. The verdict was Jacob Little & Co, one of the heaviest broker's houses popular feeling to this standard of primitive sim-

Taken in its connection with other transactions of the city. he same character, this is one of the most remarkable and adroit feats of scoundrelism that has come to light for a long while. He made similar and success ful attempts on the Banks in Louisville, Ky. Cincincinnati, O. and Philadelphia. In the latter place, he and made to disgorge; but with a most singular care lessners, or something worse, on the part of the Peecc, he was then suffered to go f. c. The amount of his 'spoils,' so far as been discovered, is about \$51,000.

AMERICAN PRISONERS AT VAN | so that he is undoubtedly in the country yet. There is a great deal of speculation as the manner in which While the public sympathy has been demanded for McLeod, is it not due to humanmanded for McLeod, is it not du the Canada incursions in the 1838, and now and the filling up of the letters is unquestionably in suffering imprisonment at Van Dieman's the hand writing of the Bank Clerk : at least good Land, should not be altogether overlooked?—
In most cases, these were young men, of reputable families—farmers residing on the frontier counties-who, misled by the feeling most drobable supposition is that he is himself some

> ged in active pursuit. Matters at Washington seem to be going on steadily and quietly. The Heads of Departments are engaged actively in investigating the affairs entrusted to their care, and preparing for the Extra Session. Much speculation is affoat as to the course which President Tyler will pursue with regard to the establishment of in the matter. All over the country there seem to be days since, at which a memorial to Congress was County was but 47. drawn up for a National Bank, and a committee appointed to obtain signatures. Of course among all our business men there is a strong feeling in favor of such an institution. The time is fast passing away goodly citizens from their propriety. It has been used for a long while past by the destructive party as a bugbear, the bare mention of which was sufficient to conjure up horrid Phanton's of British or pression, and all the sorts of Gorgons, Hydras, and

Chimeras dire. We received Foreign News up to the 4th instant by the Columbia on Wednesday last; and to-day the Great Western, arrived, bringing London dates up to the 8th in t. The intelligence is of no great im portance. The greatest plarm prevails in that the providence Co. account of the non-arrival of the steamer Pressient.

She left this City on the 10th ult. and has consequent.

Kent Co. Bristol Co.

Bristol Co. account of the non-arrival of the steamer President.

She left this City on the 10th ult. and has consequently been out 23 days. Insurance on her in London, which at first was easily effected at 5 per cent. had risen as high as 30. The most probable explanation. of her delay is the conjecture that she has put into some port for coal. Many there are of opinion that she had encoutered an iceberg.

The totle of feeling with regard to the difficulties Compton, and new Shoreham: with this country, seems to be decidedly pacific. The Columbia brought no intelligence of any farther des Byron Dimon Leut. Governor. The return bates in Parliament on the subject, but in the papers brought by the Great Western I observe a few remarks of Lord Palmerston made in the House of Commons on the 6th inst. They amount to very little, however. In speaking on a motion made by Mr. Hume calling for correspondence, &c. he said from Virginia, and confess, that in many divithat "he did not see the expeliency of bringing forward this question at the present moment. (hear.) "He trusted that there existed, on the part both of the Government of the United States and that "this country, an anxious desire to bring this matter to an amicable and satisfactory termination -'(Hear-hear) These matters had excited a strong feeling both on this side of the Atlantic and on th other, and whilst these matters were the subject of communication between the two Governments, any thing like a discussion of their details could only tend to delay, perhaps to defeat the object, not only of his honorable friend (the maker of the motion.) but of the English government and the government of the United States. (Hear-Hear.) He hoped Mr. Hume, in reply, said that "no person

"more anxious to see relations of friendship maintain-"ed between this country and the United States. He was opposed to war of any kind, but war with the (Hear--Hear.) After what had been stated by the noble Lord, he had no objection to postpone his

tion of France to terminate the differences between the United States and Great Britain There is not, however, much ground for believing the report, at all who dared to differ from it in opinion. least so far as we can see.

MAY DAY.

To-morrow is May-Day; but alas! how shall flowers to bind their brows and, crown the May- with the exception of the chief officers, have who was wont aforetime to make night vocal ough work with all those who have abused with his gibberish, now sits upon a log, chatters his teeth, and calls that music, we suppose! in the land, and the whole nation wept in tears of Butinever mind girls-turn out-range the fields expiration of the year .- Troy Whig. -make the woods ring again with meriment : MANUPATURES IN NORTH CAROLINA .and if the primrose and the violet do not spring Cotton manufactories are rapidly springing up at the bidding, our word for it, you will return with a fresher bloom upon the cheek, vital up at the South. The Fayette Observer organs refreshed and invigorated, and hearts bet. says, that within a short time, two new cotter attuned to the melody of nature. "I value ton factories have gone into operation in every custom (says Irving) that tends to infuse that vicinity. It also states that there are poetical feeling into the people, and to sweeten now six cotton factories in operation in that and soften the rudeness of rustic manners, with- town, employing 11,498 spindles, 160 looms, out destroying their simplicity. Indeed it is to 417 persons, and a capital of \$339,000. the decline of this happy simplicity that the decline of the custom may be traced; and the rural dance on the green, and the homely May-day mail contracts under the new administration pageant have gradually disappeared, in propor- have been made twenty per cent. cheaper tion as the common people have become expensive and artificial in their pleasures, and too knowing for simple enjoyment." But, To him who hath an ear for melody.

amount. He called at the Bank, and presented the check. Payment was at first refused, because he was a stranger: but with the utmost coolness he called on Mr. Thompson, who, at his request, accompanied hou to the Union Bank, and testified to his identity. Mr. Britton received the \$23,000 and disappeared.

Taken in its connection with other transactions of the city.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

procured \$15,000, but was soon suspected, followed, ceed in reaching Plattsburgh till Tuesday .-The Burlington and Whitehall came out House of the old bank .- Walchman, of the harbor on Tuesday, and made their MONTPELIER TEMPERANCE HOUSE first trip from Whitehall and St. Johns on rank among the Hotels of Vermont, and who his 'spoils,' so far as been discovered, is about \$51,000.
Besides this, he made unsucces ful attempts on the Banks in Boston, and Baltimore. The officers in this city are on the keen persuit, and I have heard a runor to-day, that they have captured an individual who is suspected, on good grounds of being the villain. This is the latest navigation we have had for many years, and the delay has been constantly gaining in the public over for the last three years, has recently been rented by Mrs. Safford, late of the Union clouse; and we take pleasure in saying that, from all appearances, the friends of Temperance are likely and we take pleasure in saying that, from all appearances, the friends of Temperance are likely and we take pleasure in saying that, from all appearances, the friends of Temperance are likely and we take pleasure in saying that, from all appearances are likely and we take pleasure in saying that, from all appearances are likely and the saying that the problem of the last three years.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election returns from the Old Dominion, which we received by the mail of yesterday, are few & inconclusive of the result. They are, notwithstanding, most auspicious, so far as they go. Joun M. Borrs, (Admithe Frederick District the chances are in favor of the election of BARTON, (Administraspeedy justice. The whole police of the city is engagislature, thus far, we have probably gained one member and lost none.

In Henrico county, where the Whigs were divided, and where, in consequence, great apprehensions were entertained of the loss a National Bank. The general opinion seems to be of a member of the House, the Richmond that he will await and abide the action of Congress Enquirer concedes the re-election of Sherindications of a general de ire for the establishment of such an institution as will regulate our exchanges and of 180 votes over both the Tory and the irfurnish a currency as sound, uniform and reliable as regular Administration candidate. Last Nothe one we had twelve years ago. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in this City a few

RHODE ISLAND FOREVER.

By a law of the State, an Election was held on Wednesday, the 22d of April, 1841, for memwhen the mere name of a National Bank will frighten bers of Congress and State Officers, and have a najority in every county.

The details of this election are told in a few

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS 1841. 1839 SEScatter 2242 2165 215 4040 3635

Six towns to be heard from, viz. Warwick, Coventry, West Greenwich, Jamestown, Little

SAMUEL W. KING is elected Governor, and states that the Whir Candidates received 2252. and the Loco Foco Candidates 62! The Legislature will be governed by Whigs. Connecticut and Rhode Island have spoken. We hear next sions of the Whigs there, and multiplicity of candidates, our chances are not many. The election took place on Thursday last.

THE GLOBE ON REMOVALS FROM OF-PICE.-The Washington Globe which has been ever since the beginning of its existence, the fierce and unrelenting promoter of proscription for opinion's sake, has kept up a continual whine, since the work of reform, was commenced by the new Administration and is exceedingly indignant because all the therefore that his hon, friend would postpone his office-holders under Van Buren, are not retained in their place. We say, all. Because it is notorious that very few removals have yet been made by the General Government, and that hundreds of the most active partisans of the late administration are yet retained in offices of high trust and profit.

How contemptible, therefore, is this child-The Courier Francais of April 5th, says that there | ish whimpering of the Globe, and how atteris little doubt that M. Guizot has o ered the me in- ly inconsistent with the late savage and indiscriminate warfare which it waged against

With regard to removals from office, the truth is, that they have been far less than they ought to be. In the Departments at we celebrate it! where will the gols get the Washington, none of material consequence.

MAIL CONTRACTS .- We learn that the

than the old contracts. Mr. Granger will probably save enough this year from the revenues of the P. O. Department to pay off the enormous debt contracted by Amos bondall. Coursyant Flowers - A beautiful woman never looks so beautiful as when, with her cheeks flushing with exercise, and her eyes sparkling cheerfulness,

with her "cape bonnet" on, and a hoe or a dibble in her hand, she is busily engaged in working in her garden. It is a healthy employment, and exhil its, besides, evidence of refinement and taste. -To those who are disposed to treat our opinion with contempt, we would recommend a perusal of the following extract from an exchange paper :--

THE (New) BANK OF MONTPELIER The navigation is now open. The Ferry

Bank Commissioner makes the examination re-Boat came out on Monday, but did not suc- quired by the 3d section of the general Banking Act. Thomas Reed President : George Howes Cashier. Business will be done at the Banking